

LARGE CATHEDRAL DEDICATED TODAY

Although Only Partially Constructed Has Been Twenty Years in Building.

By Associated Press.

New York, April 19.—The Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the largest ecclesiastical structure in the country and the fourth largest in Christendom, was solemnly consecrated here today. Although only partially constructed, it has already been twenty years in building, at a cost of \$3,500,000 and it may take as much longer to complete it, at a total estimated cost of \$10,000,000.

Seating accommodations are now provided for about 1,700 persons, but although consecrated for present use, four-fifths of the work remains to be done, and the full capacity will approach 7,000. At present the interior walls stand in great part as they were laid, in jutting tiers of rough granite; the vaulted roof of the crossing is only a makeshift of terra-cotta to be torn down later; the arches from which the transepts will spread are blocked with temporary concrete baffles; the flooring itself is but a cement bed on which the mosaics will yet be superimposed; only a hint of the full glory appears—and yet so noble is the harmony of the ample dimensions, and so rich the promise of fulfillment, that the fragment opened to the public today is itself an invitation to worship.

"How has this mighty undertaking been financed?" asks Canon Robert Ellis Jones. "By the same devotion and sacrifice," he answers, "which actuated the best of the mediaeval cathedral builders. The cathedral has no official source of revenue. No organized effort has been made to draw on the interest of Episcopalians, and yet gifts of all sizes have flowed in, from all quarters. Five dollars come every year from a seamstress up the Hudson. The inmate librarian of a city refuge gave one-tenth of his salary, and a dozen old men in a church home earned by making nets and hammocks \$250, which they begged might be built into the cathedral."

A revenue thus derived cannot be estimated in advance, but bequests are now known which, as they mature, will be sufficient to insure continued progress. The choir is now roofed and partly cased with the limestone which will later finish the entire interior. The eight giant columns, each 65 feet high, exclusive of the capitals, which cluster about the altar, between the ambulatory and the chancel, are in place, with the names carved upon them of those whom their donors wish to commemorate. Two of the seven chapels in the lapse of the chancel have been completed, and with them their stained glass windows. These are the gifts of August Belmont and Mrs. Edward King. Seven tapestries depicting sacred subjects and woven originally for Pope Adrian VII in 1630 at Rome, already hang in the spaces between the windows of the apse and the full complement will add three more. The organ and carved choir stalls, the gift of Levi P. Morton, are in place. The great crossing at the intersection of the nave and the transepts, designed for the main assembling place of the congregation, is roofed over, and with the unfinished transepts and the nave shut in from the weather by concrete screens, the remaining wing and work on the lantern and towers above can go on without annoyance to worshippers, each finished unit to be thrown open upon the main body of the edifice as it becomes ready for use.

In style the cathedral is late Romanesque, with strong traces of Byzantine influences, or as the architect in chief, G. Grant LaFarge, a son of the late John LaFarge, describes it, "so far as the cathedral in the larger sense is

Gothic, it is the Gothic of a very early period; the time of transition from the simple Romanesque to the more complex organism." Nowhere is the constructive scheme based on the pointed arch. The mystery of long vistas down dim, pillared aisles has been exchanged for the solemn grandeur of a great central crossing, wherein the congregation may mass within sound of the preacher's voice, lighted from above by a domed lantern of sixteen windows, surmounted in turn by a central tower.

The site is the most commanding in the city, on what once was the battlefield of Harlem Heights, overlooking the main plain of Manhattan, the Hudson river, and Long Island Sound. It occupies three city blocks, bounded by 110th and 113 street to north and south, and Morningside Drive and Amsterdam Avenue to east and west. The cathedral itself is a cruciform structure 520 feet long, 165 feet wide across nave and aisles, 238 feet wide across transepts, having two western towers in angles made by arms of the cross, with a central tower and spire planted on a base 100 feet square and rearing its final cross to a height of 425 feet. As the great dome of the crossing dominates the interior, so the lofty tower, soaring from the ledges of Morningside Heights will dominate the exterior.

Some idea of the size of the cathedral is to be gained from a comparison with other notable cathedrals. The central tower of Trinity church, Boston, hitherto the most massive in America, could stand within St. John's crossing and leave three-quarters of its area bare. The dome is of almost equal span with that of the mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople and nearly 100 feet higher. The dome of St. Paul's, London, is slightly wider, but 36 feet lower. The rotunda of the capitol at Washington is of the same superficial area, but the ceiling stands 183 feet above the floor and that of St. John's 252 feet.

The total superficial area of St. Peter's, the greatest of all cathedrals, is 227,069 square feet, a little less than double that of the next largest, at Seville, Spain, which has 124,000. Third comes the Duomo of Milan, with 107,000 square feet, and fourth St. John's, with 99,500. Other notable churches are Cologne Cathedral, 91,464; St. Paul's, London, 84,025; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 70,000; Notre Dame, Paris, 61,108; Westminster Abbey, 61,729.

The construction is everywhere designed for all the ages. The outer walls are of cream colored granite from Lake Mohogian, N. Y. (faced inside with a beautiful, soft, buff limestone from Frontenac, Minn. The groined vaults above the choir will be brilliant with primary colors, and the lofty dome of the crossing will blaze with mosaics and gold. At its four corners stand four masonry piers, supporting the ceiling of the dome, and the weight of the tower above. Each of them is 26 feet square, its load is 34,718,000 pounds, and it stands on concrete foundations, bedded forty feet below the living rock. Impinging upon the piers, and now visible in all photographs of the cathedral, but later to be completely enclosed by the exterior walls, are four flying buttresses, the heaviest ever built, which will take up the thrust of the arches and distribute their load evenly on the piers. It was not felt wise in so savage a climate as that of the Atlantic coast to expose them, constituting as they do the only guarantee of the structural integrity of the whole, to the attacks of rain and frost, imperceptible at first, but implacably destructive in the course of the centuries.

No iron and no wood is used in the frame work of the cathedral proper. The floors are of hollow tiling, the walls of hollow brick, and the roof of tiling again, with a copper sheathing over all needed only for a weather screen. An elaborate heating and ventilating plant is already in operation. Hidden electric lights will rim the arches of the choir with incandescence. A closely woven system of telephone wires will connect the vast wings for

PROSPECTS OF PEACE ON MEXICAN BORDER

Proposals for an Armistice Appeared to Be the Outgrowth of the Battle of Agua Prieta ---Terms Probably Agreed Upon---It is Understood that Diaz Will Resign--- Battle Impending at Juarez.

The City of Mexico, April 19.—A proposition for an armistice pending negotiations for a settlement of Mexico's internal troubles was received yesterday from Washington, presumably from Dr. Vasquez Gomez. A reply was returned in which it was indicated the government looked with favor upon the suggestion.

The armistice proposal appeared to be an outgrowth of the battle at Agua Prieta, and the loss of life and bodily injury in Douglas, by the fire from the Mexican side. It points to the dangers of international complications which might follow a continuation of the conflict.

Minister De La Barra sent to Washington the answer to the proposal made by the agent of the revolutionists. In it he stipulated minor terms to which it is believed there will be no objection.

It may be assumed that before a full agreement is entered into every detail of the proposal will be submitted to Francisco I. Madero, Jr. So far have negotiations now gone it is not expected Madero will longer oppose the overtures his agents have made for peace.

It is believed no time will be lost either by the rebels or the government in concluding arrangements for the armistice, and that as soon thereafter as possible the drafting of terms for permanent peace will be begun. It is conceded both sides realize the war is costing too much in money and lives.

It will not be at all surprising if the armies in the north receive orders within the next forty-eight hours to cease operations, or before the beginning of the threatened battle near Juarez.

Minister De La Barra was not at liberty to disclose the conditions on which the armistice will be granted. The terms proposed are those made by the revolutionists. While it is not presumed the exact terms have been agreed to, tentative promises of a character calculated to satisfy the rebels have been made. Although they lost the battle yesterday at Agua Prieta, sympathizers here say they

position is not so desperate as to make them willing to enter into an agreement in which all terms are made by the government.

While no confirmation could be obtained a rumor was current that the rebel terms are the resignation of President Diaz within five months, the appointment of Minister De La Barra as president pro tem pending a special presidential election and revision of electoral laws.

The minister of foreign affairs said the Mexican government in its reply to the state department at Washington regarding fatalities which had occurred in the first battle of Agua Prieta had expressed its regret and offered to repeat the orders already given to its soldiers to avoid shooting toward the American frontier. At the same time he pointed out that the shots which had caused the fatalities were fired, according to official information received by him, by American filibusterers, who, he said, formed a majority of the Lopez company of rebels.

The Mexican government expressed its conviction that the incidents growing out of the battle will not affect the friendly relations between the two nations.

CONDUCTOR COOK PAID FOR TIME IN PRISON

By Associated Press.

Guadalajara, Mexico, April 19.—James A. Cook, an American conductor arrested some time ago as an accomplice in a robbery of freight cars on the national railway near here, has received a check for \$1,556 in compensation for time spent in prison, and will return to his home in Fort Scott, Kans. The matter was adjusted by the Order of Railway Conductors.

Kansas Cashier to Stand Trial.

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kans., April 19.—J. A. Dole, the state bank commissioner, said today that E. F. Burns, cashier of the Home State bank, Tipton, Kans., would be prosecuted. Automobiles and fast horses were blamed for a shortage of \$10,257 found in Burns' accounts. Relatives made good the shortage.

New Marathon Record.

By Associated Press.

Boston, Mass., April 19.—Clarence Demar, of Dorchester, won today's Marathon race from Ashland to Boston, a distance of twenty-five miles, breaking the record made by Tom Longboat, an Indian, from Toronto, in 1907. Demar's time was two hours, twenty-two minutes and thirty-eight seconds.

Washington Encouraged.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—With the receipt at the state department of advices confirming the report that negotiations for armistice between the federal and the rebel forces are in progress. The opinion was expressed here today that opportune action had been taken by both sides in the Mexican revolution to prevent complications with the United States. Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the confidential agency of the revolutionists and intermediary between the rebel forces in the field and the Mexican government, is said to have consented to submitting the armistice to his chief, Francisco I. Madero, Jr., as well as to the Mexican government.

The house committee on foreign affairs today appointed a sub-committee to confer with President Taft and the secretary of state as to the situation on the American border. It is rumored here that the possibility of an agreement for the abdication of President Diaz was not unlikely.

Italian Informer Probably Accomplish.

By Associated Press.

Viterbo, April 19.—The trial of the Neapolitan Camorristi may be halted and a new investigation into the murder of Gennaro Cuocolo and his wife ordered on the ground that the informer Gennaro Abbatemaggio was an accomplice in the crime.

Reciprocity Discussion Continued.

By Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Democratic leaders in the house hoped to bring the debate on Canadian reciprocity to an end tonight and pass the bill before the adjournment tomorrow, but it is possible that another day of discussion may be agreed to. The fact that ex-Speaker Cannon was to argue against reciprocity today brought a throng to the galleries.

SCHOOL ELECTION RECOUNT POSTPONED

Protest Against Recount Filed by W. H. Deck—Time Given For Possible Legal Proceedings.

The county election board met today at 1:30 p. m., to recount the ballot for member of the school board from the fourth ward. It will be remembered that the vote was a tie.

The recount was asked for by Mr. Smith, but W. H. Deck filed a protest. The ballot boxes have not been kept under any specially careful custody, and there has been much talk on the streets of the possibility of their having been tampered with.

In view of the Deck protest, the board decided not to make the recount today, but set April 26th as the date. This gives the parties interested a chance to test in the courts the question of the legality of the recount.

Mr. Deck is determined to fight to a finish. "If Smith wants a place on the school board, he'll have to bring suit for it. Our protest was principally on the ground that the ballot boxes have not been continuously in the hands of the election board since election day."

Husband Kills Wife And Self.

By Associated Press.

Kansas City, Mo., April 19.—C. A. Barber, a building contractor, aged forty-five years, shot and killed his wife and fatally wounded himself at the residence of his mother-in-law here today. Barber and his wife had been separated for some time. Mrs. Barber filed a suit for divorce recently. Barber hid in the cellar and shot his wife when she appeared.

CENTRALIA BURGLARY CASE NOW BEING HEARD

Three Young Men Charged With Breaking Into Store in Centralia.

Justice of the Peace Meredith's court room was crowded this afternoon to its utmost capacity with spectators of the preliminary examination of Lee and Glen Jarrett and Arthur Connor, charged with robbing a store in Centralia on March 4th. The same fellows are also suspected of robbing a train recently near Lenapah. County Attorney Caldwell represents the state and O. L. Rider the defendants. About a dozen witnesses were sworn and the hearing is still in progress. Mr. Graham, proprietor of the burglarized store was the first witness to testify.

Cushing Loses a Good Citizen.

Many of our people are pained to learn that Geo. D. Hudson, on Monday purchased a drug store in Vinita and will soon leave with his family for that place. We understand that he has disposed of his residence property here.

By this change Cushing will lose not only one of its most prominent, but also one of its best and most worthy ones. During his long residence here George Hudson has won the esteem and friendship of the whole community. Honorable in the truest sense of the word, courteous and kind, none hesitated to approach him and to seek his advice. Both he and his estimable family will be much missed.

Mr. Hudson has been honored by his fellow citizens with positions of trust and importance, time and again and has always proved faithful. He represented Payne and Pawnee counties in the first legislature.

One and all wish him the greatest success and happiness in his new home.—Cushing Democrat.

MANUFACTURES OF OKLAHOMA TOWNS

The Census Bureau's Tentative Summary For 1909.

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Preliminary statements of the general results of the census of manufactures in the cities of Muskogee and Tulsa, for the year 1909, were issued today by Census Director Durand. They were prepared under the direction of Mr. William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufacture, bureau of the census.

Steam laundries are separately presented because the thirteenth census was the first in which they were canvassed, and, therefore, there are no statistics for prior censuses with which these totals can be compared. The figures are tentative and subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

The value of products represents their selling value or price at the plants as actually turned out by the factories during the census year, and does not necessarily have any relation to the amount of sales for that year. The values under this head also include the amount received for work done on materials furnished by others.

Muskogee, Okla., preliminary totals: Number of establishments, 65; capital, \$976,000; cost of materials used, \$1,555,000; salaries and wages, \$352,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$239,000; value of products, \$2,379,000; value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) \$824,000. Employees: Number of salaried officials and clerks, 112; Average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 386.

Summary of steam laundries of Muskogee: Number of establishments, 6; capital, \$39,000; cost of materials used, \$21,000; salaries and wages, \$75,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$25,000; value of products, \$158,000. Employees: Number of salaried officials and clerks, 24; Average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 153.

Tulsa, Okla., preliminary totals: Number of establishments, 53; capital, \$1,153,000; cost of materials used, \$874,000; salaries and wages, \$386,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$121,000; Value of products, \$1,563,000; Value added by manufacture (products less cost of materials) \$689,000. Employees: Number of salaried officials and clerks, 67; Average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 462.

Summary of steam laundries of Tulsa: Number of establishments, 5; capital, \$51,000; cost of materials used, \$11,000; salaries and wages, \$43,000; miscellaneous expenses, \$13,000; Value of products, \$81,000. Employees: Number of salaried officials and clerks, 4; Average number of wage-earners employed during the year, 72.

Missouri Pacific Seeking Directors.

By Associated Press.

New York, April 19.—The Missouri Pacific directors are today considering candidates to succeed Paul Warburg and Cornelius Vanderbilt, who resigned as directors late yesterday, immediately after the election of B. F. Bush as president of the road.

Electric Lineman Hurt.

Mr. Bennington, a lineman for the light company, received painful bruises about the head and a sprained wrist, when a pole fell with him, at the corner of Canadian avenue and Miller street. Mr. Bennington was at the top of the pole, strapped to it when it broke at the bottom. He had no time to get loose, but warned another lineman to get out of the way.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES SHOW A DEFICIT

Washington, D. C., April 19.—Government finances have slipped back over the line from the surplus to deficit. April, which began with a surplus for the first time in the fiscal year, now shows a deficit of some \$4,000,000.

Expenditures for the month have been \$3,000,000 greater than last year and receipts are \$1,000,000 less. There also seems to be a general drop in receipts from all sources except the corporation tax.

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Oxfords and Slippers For Women and Children

Unexcelled Line At All Prices

Our Men's Oxfords Suit All Tastes